

As a protection from fire four-inch mains have been laid from a fountain at the summit of an adjacent hill, to

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT BOSTON.  
BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 6, 1854.  
The steamship Canada reached her dock at East Boston.

Joseph, Feb. 24.—The Emperor of Russia has sent a telegram to Prince Menchikoff, as follows:

S. S. PRINCE MENCHIKOFF, No. 29, (Dec. 11, new style).  
PRINCE MENCHIKOFF, The victory of Sinipe proves evidently that our Black Sea fleet has shown itself worthy of its destination. With hearty joy I request you to communicate to my brave seamen, that I think them for the success of the Russian flag, on behalf of the glory and honor of Russia.

I perceive with satisfaction that Tachemba has not been forgotten in the Russian Navy, and that the grandsons of the brave warriors of the Crimea have proved themselves worthy of their grandfathers.

I remain always and unalterably very well inclined

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 8.—The Furious and the Hero have returned from Varna. An Austrian steamer left yesterday for the Black Sea. It is said she is bound for Sinop, though no one knows for what purpose.

BUCHAREST, DEC. 10, 1853.—The Emperor of Russia has granted a pension of 1,000 ducats per month to the Prince Ghika and Storby, and has paid Ghika's debts to the amount of 50,000 ducats.

The Post has a Vienna dispatch of the 19th, commencing a report of a sanguinary action near Kafefat. Orsova accounts of the 14th, state that the Turks left 6,000 at Kafefat, when they voluntarily retired to Widdin. Reliable private accounts from Erzerum of Nov. 17 report that because much of the previous Turkish successes in Asia the capture of Fort Nicholas was effected by surprise, and about 1,500 Russians were slaughtered, only 80 escaped. Much flour was found in the fort, and the Turks now occupy it with 4,000 men. Subsequently, on the 3d of November, 5,000 Russians attacked the Turkish camp at Vales Doznee, but were repulsed and driven back into the fortress of Achel.

Immediately on hearing of this success, Ali, with the Arabian division, crossed the Georgian frontier and occupied the site of the Russian camp.

A few days after a skirmish occurred at Hnasson, near Bajazid, where the Turks were also successful; whereupon Ali, Mehmed and Selim, in command at Bajazid, all crossed the frontier and marched for Erivan, which the Russians abandoned without fighting.

Meantime, it transpired that Selim Pasha had advanced from Shekhi, and after four assaults, captured the stronghold of Urzaghett.

In consequence of this, Kerim Pasha, commanding of the main divisions encamped at Kars, urged a bold advance of the whole army into Georgia, but which Abaza, who is a *slow man*, refused; but at council afterwards the latter was overruled. The Sultan had sent Sadullah Pasha, a Georgian, as Governor of Georgia, and he was enthusiastically received by the total Turkish forces in Asia number 75,000 regulars and 100,000 irregulars.

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THE ERIE RAILROAD TROUBLES.  
ERIE, Friday, Jan. 6, 1854.  
Railroad matters are quiet at present, but rumors are

that some of the prominent "sixteeners" used as a compromise, on the withdrawal of all suits against the sheriff, creates excitement among the more violent. The sheriff has discharged his Deputies, but the night watch will keep on duty.

The people are pleased with Governor Bigler's message.

SECOND DISPATCH.

News has just been received here of the decision at Pittsburgh yesterday, and the excitement is commencing afresh.

THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX. OUTWARD BOUND.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 6, 1894.

The steamship America left Boston, arrived here and called at Halifax, Friday, about 1 o'clock.

**THE SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD—GAS EXPLOSION.**  
PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 6, 1854.  
The Common Council last evening passed an ordinance authorizing the City Engineer to subscribe two millions of dollars to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. A Selects' Council meets to-morrow evening to act upon the ordinance.  
The gas-holder at Frankford, Pa., was blown up yesterday by a boy applying a light to a hole in the top manhole. The explosion killed the boy and injured the gas-holder. The boy was blown up with the holder, but was not seriously burnt.

**SOUTHERN MAIL FAILURES.**  
BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 6, 1854.

We have no mail south of Savannah to night, and the mails are now due from New Orleans.

FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 6, 1854.

The Board of Common Council last evening appointed George W. Carpenter Superintendent of the Water Works.

THE WEATHER ON LAKE ERIE.

CLEVELAND, Friday, Jan. 6, 1854.

The wind has changed to the north and is blowing fresh hard from that set in, the thermometer being at 59 degrees above zero.

EXECUTION OF A NEGRO.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Friday, Jan. 6, 1853.

At the execution of a negro, an attempt was made to

the negro Charles, and a respectable lady of this town, was  
 found a rape upon a respectable lady of this town, was  
 executed to-day, in the presence of a large concourse of  
 spectators. He made no confession of his guilt, but  
 on the scaffold made a few disconnected remarks, in the  
 course of which he said: "I have done some things that  
 I ought not to have done, and have left undone many  
 things which I ought to have done."

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**THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS.**

Correspondence of THE N.Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 5, 1854.

Mr. Douglas's Report on the Nebraska Territory  
 Government is a skillful dodge of the Slavery Con-

erty. The Missouri Compromise declares that Slavery shall be forever excluded from the Territory north of 36° 30'; but it may be questioned, whether among anti-Slavery men, whether this is an exclusion in perpetuity of Slavery from the *States* which may be formed out of the Territory. His bill provides that when admitted as a State or States, the said Territory or any portion of the same shall be received into the Union with or without Slavery, as their Constitutions may prescribe. This of course, leaves it to the prohibitory clause of the Missouri Compromise in future operation up to the time of forming State Governments; and if the integrity of Executive and Judicial

anners could be relied on, it would be suicidal in principle to exclude Slavery. For some reason, it will leave the Southern boundary of the new States at the 36th parallel, and the territory south of that line will be the 100th meridian of longitude falls back upon the 36th parallel, and the Rocky Mountains.

The *Evening Star* expresses the opinion, which I shared some weeks ago, that the "Hards" will be fortunate in their compromise instincts on this question, as they will consistently oppose any scheme which means the abandonment of the Missouri line. It is not to this that I allude, but to the fact that the "Hards" will require of them, a concession which honor and consistency require of them, to give up their country. It should not be forgotten that the *National Democrat* has pledged them to do so in the most emphatic manner, and that journal at least cannot back out without a forfeiture of the public confidence.

There mark! Here is common thinking. The  
 here! Congress which has been called the anti-Slavery  
 agitation. It is true, as you assert, that but  
 subject men have always made themselves heard  
 subject of Slavery, but never, I assure you, with  
 sentence and equality which are now observable. The  
 state of things arises from the mutual dependence  
 of the most opposite opinions. The slaveholder is  
 regarded as the friend of the slave; and the  
 policy of the party which supports the Free  
 policy is composed of every extreme. There is  
 common fundamental principle in its platform. It embraces  
 anti Slavery men, pro Slavery men, and timid Con-  
 servatives, all acquiescing in the expediency of supporting  
 Administration, but for very different reasons. In  
 manner the opposition is made up of the most discord-  
 ant elements, and is represented by a party hushed into silence.

tion, the common purpose of overthrowing the Administration. With such nicely balanced forces on either side, it would be inexpedient to denounce Abolitionism in the stereotyped style. Abolitionism may be put to the test, and, why spoil a famous measure by a reiterated recital of State abuse, or vapid denunciations without truth? It is reason to support them? Such is the reasoning of politicians.

But besides this factitious cause for the tolerant feelings among politicians I believe that there exists a real substantial progress in public opinion—a conviction which is daily strengthening, North and South, that slavery is a temporary evil, and that the nation must be brought to a permanent emancipation. The pro-Slavery sentiment reached its commanding point at the close of the first half of the nineteenth century; and the appearance of Uncle Tom's

The lively discussion upon the Korota affair was  
 agreed to day in the House of Representatives in con-  
 junction with the resolution of thanks to Capt. Ingraham.

The dam is 16 feet in height, and 120 feet in width. As a protection from fire four-inch mains have been laid from a fountain at the summit of an adjacent hill, the factory. Three hydrants have been constructed at intervals of 100 feet, and the mains run up through the building, and are furnished with hose up every floor; the fountain having a fall of 112 feet. In building can, in case of fire, be flooded in a few minutes. The dam is 16 feet in height, and 120 feet in width. Two tenements of six rooms, have been erected. They will be let to them, together with a quarter of an acre land, at \$35 per annum. Water for domestic purposes supplied to each house from the fountain above mentioned. The cost of the dam, the mill, the mill race, the factory and machinery, is estimated to exceed \$300,000.

The average wages of the operatives in this mill will be \$4; females, on an average, earn quite as much as men, and some of the men are paid as much as \$5. The mill race and similar rural districts in the United States cost \$1.50 per while male pay \$2.25. In Lowell if I find the wages of male operatives in the mills are less by one-half than male in Lowell, I will be satisfied. The former averaging, clark of board, per week \$2, the latter \$3.

The only fault found at present with the manufacture of Rhode Island by the operatives is that they are working too many hours. The State law which came into operation in 1847, that limited the hours of labor to 10, and the operatives have not been worked in sum from sunrise to sunset, lacking an hour for meals, and winter 12 to 13 hours per day—were willing to compromise the matter by rendering 11 hours labor for a day's work. The law has been amended, and the operatives have a decision. Some operatives stood out for the half day law and French Canadians were brought from Canada to their places; the majority, per force, accepted the proposition.

This district, embracing a large extent of manufacturing interests, will have a new vitality infused into the opening of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill road, which runs through it. The work was commenced in the month of April, and will be completed in the same month this year. The track has been laid from Providence to this vicinity, and the work was being vigorously prosecuted, when the late heavy snows caused its temporary suspension. This line will intersect the Hartford and New Haven road at Wallimantic, and this route, it is expected, will place Boston and New-York within seven hours each other.

**LUCY STONE AT ST. LOUIS.**  
Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 25, 1853.

Lucy Stone is here, and has been a week. She has spoken five times, and drawn the largest audiences ever assembled in the city to listen to paid lectures. She has been my guest, and has been thronged with visitors from all classes—lawyers, doctors, and some clergymen; ladies in high life and in its midway walks, school teachers and young students—all giving the hand of sympathy and urging her to talk on. The press is said to breathe of the atmosphere by which it is surrounded. The public here had not given the bright side of woman's rights.

Readings had produced

ervative, yet gives, very fairly and nobly, both sides the hearing. The extracts of the proceedings of our Convention had been taken mainly from Bennett's *Herald*, *The Times* and similar papers. But Lucy came, and *The Liberator*, which is a more liberal and more judicious *publican*, which is very popular, asked me to give the report. Since then I have walked our streets in her short dress and cap, and have been assailed by a mob of ignorant and malicious boys, who have thrown stones and mud, and uttered many vile and abusive expressions. I have been treated with great respect and kindness by the ladies, and by the more respectable and kind, almost beyond a parallel in a great city. Lucy has planted an acorn here that shall grow to be a mighty tree, under whose shade the people will gather to bless her name.

Dr. Joseph N. McDowell, Dean of the Faculty of New York College, suspended his lectures to hear Miss Stone, and the Rev. G. S. Weaver, author of *Mean*

Science, &c., [with the consent of his congregation] omitted his annual Christmas evening sermon for the season.

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## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

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### OEAN PENNY POSTAGE MEETING.

A meeting, as above, was held last evening at the Tabernacle. The house was crowded. The Mayor presided, and introduced to the meeting Eliza Barrist, who spoke thus:

The proposition of an Ocean Penny Postage must so reach a consummation so far as the action of the British Parliament is concerned; and I believe, when examined, it will commend itself to the people of this country.

means, an Englishman, from a port in the United States to a port in Britain, and *vice versa*. Any inland charges are to be made in addition; thus, the American Post Office would receive 5 cents for every letter; that is, 3 cents as the land, and 2 as the ocean rate; the English would receive 4 cents, because their inland charge is a cent less; the inequality would be less than that of the telegraph, which is not confined to the whole recedant now proposed, but is confined to the single item of the ocean transit; we need different countries to reduce or retain their inland rates at pleasure. This greatly facilitates the project, as thus, we have not to wait for the action of slow moving Governments; all that is required is the cordial co-operation of the United States and Great Britain, and the project is nearly the work of a day. The cost of the globe, by this scheme, is not unknown in Great Britain, would be 7 cents

thine, American island, 3 cents; ocean, 2 cents; England, 2 cents. To France it would be 10 cents; to German Postal Union, 9 cents. During the last two years more public meetings have been held in England in favor of this measure than of any other. In the United States, too, there have been large demonstrations in the principal cities of Great Britain and Ireland, and principal Chambers of Commerce have memorialized Parliament. Hundreds of petitions have been presented, not only from the British Isles but from the colonies. For almost every emigrant ship for Australia, the French Government has sent a consular agent, and the French prayer has been taken up by the French people. The French people have been so kind as to send a consular agent to the United States, and the consular agent has frequently taken charge of the appeals, and he says that the names are often blotted by tears on them before the ink dried. In many instances agricultural laborers have walked ten miles to contribute to the cause.

their penny toward this object, which would be to them as rich a blessing as the classes have at present. I have plans for the streets, and the effects all I have seen, at 150 meetings, of the activities of persons beyond the sea asked to raise their hands, and fully two-thirds of the hands present were raised. A memorial signed by 60,000 women of Great Britain is ready for presentation. During the early part of the last session of Parliament a deputation of 100 members, of every rank and position, and seventy of the bishops, waited on Lord Aberdeen, and urged the adoption of the scheme at once, and instigated; and not by the Governor of the Bank of England, who introduced the deputation, emphatically declared that the people would never be satisfied till the change was adopted. The Rt. Hon. Thomas Stansfeld, Secretary of the Temperance Association, said:

Gibson, a liberal member of the House of Commons, wintered in London to induce the newspaper staff, has agreed to bring the subject before the House of Commons and E. B. Addell, Esq., a conservative member, agreed to second his motion. Last session, Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared he would be glad to see the matter brought before the House and investigated. I am almost certain a Commission will be appointed during the session, and there is a strong probability that their report will be favorable, for the Committee will probably be composed of such men as Hume, Cobden, Bright, Gibson and others, who will do so much to facilitate intercourse between Great Britain and other nations. Many persons are engaged in preparing facts to submit, to show the necessity of adopting such a measure to increase the revenue. I can only say that I heartily wish any Christian philanthropist

conqueror, who would be unwilling to see this great Kipuro nation, which has been the victim of the most terrible and most cruel of wars, ravaged within every sea, aid in establishing a term which would bless all the populations of men with its title which no tongue can describe. Economical militancy may doubt its practicability, especially when they consider that, within three years, the United States will be in Africa, the British in the country and China, Japan, the Coast of Africa, Australia, the Sandwich Islands, to Behr Straits. But, we need not take so wide a view at the moment. I think fully four-fifth of the American correspondence with Europe goes in a direct line by Great Britain, the Liverpool and Southampton mail steamers. The direct line in which the United States would want the greatest cooperation is in this direction! This is the question on which hangs realization of the project between North America

Europe. To that I solicit your influence, if the facts arguments I will produce show that it can be adopted without sensible loss to the Post-Office. I am not present for a letter to England, and I cannot. Under new laws it would be 4 cents (if the Government paid the inland rate 2 cents, as we have reason to believe they would be willing to do.) If we can show the change would bring four times the number of letters then it would be practicable. Surely those who once a year would then write twice as many letters as the requisite argument shows there are 500,000 in Great Britain yearly. These would be new correspondents each would at least write and receive two letters a year. This would produce during the first year 1,000,000 letters it would probably be 3,000,000 the second year 5,000,000 the third, allowing for deaths. Besides, it would

break up the extensive practice of mail-order sales by private individuals and postmen. A gentleman reported that he had 30 pounds' worth of such letters. The agent of a mail packet has offered to carry them at one cent each. Let us now ascend to higher considerations, after glancing at the great impasse and factiousness which have been the result of the fact that it would give to commerce; considerations which take of our future as a nation and of our country's destiny. The highest plane of our country's destiny is reached by the apostrophe: "Christian patriots may say that the permanent residents in the United States, born in Europe, are at least three millions; they have left at fifty millions of relatives and friends, whom they protect under circumstances which few in this favored country can conceive. We ask in the name of humanity, that they lay no tax upon them, but leave them the current of their lives, and that we, from reverting the current

may enjoy the luxury at a cost which will not pinch a man from the poorest. We ask it as an act of justice and democratic equity to those who have sought here a refuge from oppression in the Old World. I know the hopes with which many regard their arrival here; but I hold a gloomier view. However little their appeal

**By Councilman Kennedy.**—The Board of Street and Lamps has been and is hereby requested to report to the body immediately on request the fulfillment of the different obligations relating to the maintenance of the streets and sidewalks, and the proper remedies to be applied in cases of the failure of contractors to fulfill their engagements. The amount of money paid for cleaning streets and sidewalks during the last year must also be paid for cleaning streets and sidewalks during the present contract year. Adopted.

**By Councilman Kennedy.**—The State and Special Sessions of this Board held at October P. M. adopted.

**By Councilman Kennedy.**—The Contracting Board is hereby requested, making his report on the production of the same, to not interfere in questions which may be in the office on the following subjects:—To make a full and complete investigation of all matters pertaining to the state lands and if not the officers in whom such a license has been made, and the amount thereof; also whether the compensation was made or not. Resolved, That the board do as follows:

**Resolution.**—From Capt. Kelly to review the Jacks Guards on Monday, Jan. 8, at 7 o'clock, in front of City Hall. Accepted.

**CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**

A meeting of the Chamber took place yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. J. P. Barlow, President of the Chamber, presided. A number of business were followed. First in order of business was the election of members to the Chamber building for members. Messrs W. H. Carter and H. W. Barstow were unanimously elected. George J. Hunt was nominated for fill Mr. Phelan's place in the Commercial Association.

C. Barstow, Esq., read report of Special Committee charged with preparing a memorial to the Legislature asking for change of day of meeting. A memorial to that effect was attached to the report, in which it was stated that the Chamber had been asked to pay for the report suggested that the annual dues be increased. The memorial having been slightly modified, a discussion to place as to whether the dues in future should be \$2 or per year was the letter motion was unanimously agreed to.

Barstow then moved that a committee be appointed to inquire into the practicability of procuring some permanent accommodation for this Chamber. Adopted.

Mr. Mills referred to the propriety of establishing a permanent committee to be appointed for the Chamber. A committee to be appointed for that purpose, would be prepared to report.

Messrs. Barstow, Curtis and Capt. Marshall, were nominated for the committee.

Mr. Mills moved that the President be added to the same. Carried.

The President then alluded to another matter growing out of the report, namely, arrears of dues of members. He deemed it advisable in regard thereto to adopt a system of compromise; to commute for all past arrears in respect to sums not exceeding \$5.

The Secretary was authorized to appoint a Collector for that purpose.

Mr. Barstow brought forward a petition signed by the Chamber of Commerce in June, 1893, asking the Legislature to appoint Commissioners to fix a permanent line for the harbor of New York. That petition, he wished to state, had been referred to the committee.

Mr. Blunt moved that it be amended, and that the committee do consist of scientific and practical men.

Mr. Barstow—Agreed.

Mr. Blunt—There had been an attempt made to get the bill introduced in the office. He was opposed to their appointment in the place of men of eminence as engineers.

The two scientific and practical men were then introduced, the proposition having been put to the Chamber and sanctioned.

The petition with the amendment was adapted.

A communication was received from the Hon. Hamilton Fish, stating that he had presented the memorial as to the Sound Dues to the Senate, and that it was referred to the Committee. A letter from Mr. A. J. Walker, Member of Congress, was also read, stating that he would take the earliest opportunity of presenting the memorial to the House.

Mr. Barstow presented a letter from Capt. Tillou, asking for the same.

Mr. Curtis suggested that, as the office was to be appointed jointly by this Board and the Board of Underwriters, whether it was worth while then to make a further appointment, but he thought it most desirable to raise a committee to confer with any which the Board of Underwriters might desire to look into the matter. A committee was accordingly appointed to confer with the Board of Underwriters.

Captain Marshall submitted a communication from members of the Chamber of Commerce of Baltimore, together with a resolution passed by the Board of Underwriters, to the effect that the law making it obligatory upon all vessels under register to take on board, vary

men and officers for the mercantile marine.

Attached to this communication was a draft of a memorial from Boston, asking for the establishment of a school for the training of apprentices. Referred to Committee on the Navy.

The draft of a memorial to the Legislature on the Unlucky Laws was presented, asking for a change of penalty from fine and imprisonment, and forfeiture of the entire sum loaned, to a loss of interest only. Adopted, signed and ordered to be forwarded.

The Chamber then adjourned.

**AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.**

The monthly meeting of the Managers was held at the City Hall, on Monday evening, the 10th inst.

Wm. B. Capay, Benjamin I. Swann, and Francis H. Egger. Eleven new auxiliaries were recognized in Florida, Arkansas, Texas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, and Ohio, one each, and two in Wisconsin. Communications were presented from the following: Eugene C. Smith, of the American Bible Society, and the Egyptian County (N. J.) Bible Society, suggesting the publication of the Scriptures in Hebrew, for the benefit of Jews in this country. Another from The Rev. Ash Wright, stating the completion of two of the Gospels of the Chinese language and asking aid to publish more. A testimonial concerning the completion of the Bible in the British language, from the American Bible Society, stating that it was determined to publish 1,000,000 New Testaments for China. It was stated that the same subject is under consideration by the

present Board, there are only two new Managers were elected viz.: Anson G. Phelps and Daniel C. Briggs, Esqrs. The former has taken the place of his father, the latter in the place of Leonard Kirby, Esq., resigned. Some valuable books were received as donations to the library, viz.: Documents History of the State of New York, in 4 vols., quarto. Various grants of books were made, viz.: To the Children's Aids, German Bibles and Testaments; to the American Testament Society, by express, for distribution among sailors at New Orleans; Bibles in English, French, Italian &c. to the U. S. Consul, for distribution at Aspinwall; Bibles and Testaments to the American and Foreign Bible Society, for the French Canaburg; Danish Bibles to the Rev. J. G. Oenken, for Hamburg; with many others.

for the domestic work, including several volumes for blind.

**WHIG YOUNG MEN'S GENERAL COMMITTEE**  
The Whig Young Men's Committee met last evening at the Broadway House, and organized by the appointment temporarily, of John J. Tyler, of First Ward, as Chairman; Joseph C. Pinckney, Seventeenth Ward, and H. C. Acton, Fifteenth Ward, as Secretaries.

The "Buckman" Delegation was admitted from the Seventh Ward, by a vote of 40 to 31.

The Committee then proceeded to the election of Chairman, with the following result:

<i>Ballotings</i>			
James H. Welch.....	39	12	3
H. V. Grant.....	12	22	31
James Dewey.....	11	7	declined

On the third ballot Judge Welch was declared unanimously elected.

On motion of Benjamin D. Quigg, Henry W. Genet and James Dewey were appointed Vice Chairmen, by acclamation.

Henry C. Miles was chosen one of the Secretaries, there was no election for the other. The Committee adjourned to the 1st Friday of February.

**MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CLUB.**

A meeting of the Young Men's National Club was held at Stuyvesant Institute last evening. C. Godfrey Gann presiding. A communication from the Tammany Soc-

was announced, directed to James T. Brady, President of the Club, inviting them to attend the Annual Ball of the many Society, on the 17th inst. A circular of invitation was sent out, and brought all those who wished well to the Democratic party and its principles, and who desired to reclaim the Empire State from the control of the W. party, to unite with them in efforts to effect that object. Cheers greeted the announcement, and the invitations were laid upon the table, without a pause. A short address of commendation was made by the chairman, with powerful reasons were set forth in favor of engaging a room at the A. O. U. hall, for the meetings of the Society. The resolution was accepted.

A Committee of five persons was appointed to revise the Constitution and By Laws of the Club.

A number of new members were received; after which

**MEETING OF THE HARD-SHELL DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.**

The Delegates elect of the Hard Shell Democratic General Committee for the City and County of New York, their first meeting on Thursday evening at the Stuyvesant Institute, for the purpose of effecting an organization. Jeremiah A. Fogarty, President, temporary Chairman, Henry J. Gallagher and John W. Boyce, were chosen Secretaries. The settlement of the contest between two Delegations from the Twenty-second Ward, of which one consisted of John Dougherty, John Quinn and H. A. Cargill, and the other of Wm. A. Turner, J. J. Barrow and Patrick Masterson, occupied nearly the whole evening until 11 o'clock. It was decided in favor of the Turner delegation.

tee took one vote for a permanent Chairman. Forty members were present and voted, of which number H. J. Allen received 20 votes; Joseph M. Marsh, 9. The balance were distributed among five or six candidates. Committee adjourned without organizing.